

A study to assess the effectiveness of educational intervention on newborn care among antenatal mothers at selected hospitals, Puducherry

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Abstract: Newborn care refers to the essential care provided to the newborn baby by the mother or by the care provider such as, breast feeding, maintaining body temperature, cares of the cord, care of the eyes, and prevention of infection and injuries. The study was undertaken with the objective to assess the pre-test and post-test knowledge level of antenatal mothers by educational intervention on newborn care & to evaluate the effectiveness of educational intervention on level of knowledge regarding newborn care among antenatal mothers. Quasi-Experimental with One group pretest post test design was used to assess the Knowledge level of mothers on newborn care by a structured questionnaire on newborn care. Educational intervention on newborn care was given. The findings of the present study concluded that no antenatal mothers had low knowledge and 16 (53%) antenatal mothers had high knowledge regarding new born care and 14 (47%) of them had average knowledge. the mean knowledge score was 12.43 in pre test raised to 22.32 in post test. There is a significant difference between pre-test and post test knowledge scores of antenatal mothers on newborn care.

Key Words: Newborn care, Educational intervention Antenatal mothers.

1. INTRODUCTION

“THE NATION WALKS ON THE FEET OF LITTLE CHILDREN.” -

Jawaharlal Nehru

Children are our future and our most precious resources. Health of the future children's depends on the nurturing practice adopted by the family. Newborn care refers to the essential care provided to the newborn baby by the mother or by the care provider such as, breast feeding, maintaining body temperature, care of the cord, care of the eyes, and prevention of infection and injuries. According to UNICEF report 2017, Globally, 2.5 million children died in the first month of life in 2017 alone – approximately 7,000 neonatal deaths every day – most of which occurred in the first week, with about 1 million dying on the first day and close to 1 million dying within the next six days According to recently released Sample Registration Bulletin (SRS), India has the Infant Mortality Rate 34 per 1000 live births in 2016. The first week after birth is a time of major metabolic and physiological adaptation for newborn infants. The early life all newborn try to adapt to the external environment. So, newborns need a special care and intensive monitoring and support during this critical period of adaptation.

1.1. PROBLEM STATEMENT:

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of educational intervention on Newborn Care among antenatal Mothers at selected hospitals, Puducherry.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the pre-test and post-test knowledge level of antenatal mothers by educational intervention on newborn care
- To evaluate the effectiveness of educational intervention on level of knowledge regarding newborn care among antenatal mothers.

2.1. HYPOTHESES:

H1: There is a significant difference between pre-test and post test knowledge scores of antenatal mothers on newborn care.

3. REVIEWS OF LITERATURE:

Julie Jadhav (2018) conducted an experimental Study to assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge and practice of Infant care among Primipara mothers in Indira Gandhi Children Hospital at Bangalore. 60 subjects were selected through non probability convenient sampling technique. Exploratory design was used. The result revealed that In pretest 16 (40%) of the Primipara mothers had average knowledge only and remaining 24(60%) had low knowledge. Post test scores compared to pre test scores showed an observable increase in the knowledge of Primipara mothers as 12 (30%) of them had high knowledge and remaining 28(70%) had average

knowledge. The mean of knowledge score in pre test was increased from 16.2 ± 2.85 to 22.45 ± 2.13 in post test. Melwin Anish et al (2018) conducted a descriptive study to assess the knowledge of postnatal mothers regarding new born care in a selected hospital at Mysuru. The sample consists of 50 postnatal mothers selected through non probability convenience sampling technique. Findings of the study revealed that there was significant association found between level of knowledge of postnatal mothers and their selected personal variables except religion and occupation.

4. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

- **Research Approach:** Quantitative Approach.
- **Design:** Quasi-Experimental with One group pretest posttest design.
- **Setting:** The study was conducted at selected hospitals, Puducherry.
- **Population:** Antenatal mothers who are attending antenatal OPD
- **Sample size:** 30 antenatal mothers
- **Sampling Technique:** Purposive sampling Technique
- **Sampling Criteria:**

Inclusion criteria:

All antenatal mothers attending antenatal OPD

Exclusion Criteria:

- High risk pregnant mothers
- The mothers who cannot understand Tamil or English
- The mothers who are not willing to participate in the study
- **Description of the tool:**

It consists of two sections.

Section –I: Demographic variables.

Section–II: A structured questionnaire on newborn care

- **Variables of the Study:**

Dependent variable: Knowledge level of mothers on newborn care.

Independent variable: Educational intervention on newborn care

5. DATA ANALYSIS:

Table 1: Percentage distribution of knowledge levels of antenatal mothers on newborn Care in pre test and post test
 N = 30

Levels of knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
High knowledge	3	10	16	53
Average knowledge	4	13	14	47
Low knowledge	23	77	—	—

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Pre-test Post-test Knowledge Score of antenatal Mothers on Newborn Care (N=30) reveals that, among all antenatal mothers, in pre-test, 23(77%) had low knowledge, followed by 4(13%) were had average knowledge and 3(10%) had high knowledge regarding newborn care. In post-test, none of them had low knowledge, 16(53%) were had high knowledge and 14(47%) had average knowledge regarding newborn care.

Table 2: Distribution of mean knowledge score of antenatal mothers

N = 30

Group	Mean	Sd	Mean difference	‘t’ test	P value
Pretest	12.43	2.15	9.89	18.92	<0.001
Post test	22.32	2.68			

Table 2: The mean knowledge score was 12.43 whereas in post test raised to 22.32 with the difference of 9.89. The ‘t’ test value (18.92) revealed that there was a significant difference in the mean knowledge score of the antenatal mothers between pretest & post test at 0.001 level. so the stated hypotheses H1 is accepted (There is a significant difference between pre-test and post test knowledge scores of antenatal mothers on newborn care).

6. CONCLUSION:

The findings of the present study concluded that no antenatal mothers had low knowledge and 16 (53%) antenatal mothers had high knowledge regarding new born care and 14 (47%) of them had average knowledge. The mean knowledge score was 12.43 in pretest raised to 22.32 in post test. Therefore, the study reinforces the need to organize health campaigns and teaching programs which sensitize the antenatal mothers to enhance the knowledge regarding new born care thereby reducing mortality & morbidity rate among newborns.

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